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SCIENCE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, PUBLISHING THE
OFFICIAL NOTICES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1902.

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MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF BACTERIOLOGISTS.

THE third annual meeting of the Society was held at Chicago University on December 31, 1901, and January 1, 1902. The President of the Society was Professor W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University. The following are abstracts of the papers presented at the three sessions of the Society:

Conditions affecting the Thermal Death-point of Bacteria in Milk: H. L. RUSSELL and E. G. HASTINGS, State University, Madison, Wis.

The authors have tested the resistance of bacteria in the surface pellicle ('scalded layer') that forms on milk when it is heated to temperatures of 60°C. and above. They confirmed under commercial conditions the fact demonstrated by Theobald Smith under laboratory conditions that the resistance of the tubercle organism is materially increased when milk is heated in contact with the air. In order to demonstrate this increased resistance more clearly they further experimented with a peculiarly resistant coccus that they had found in milk, which had, in a vegetative stage, a thermal death-point of 75°C. when exposed for ten minutes in sealed tubes. In open tubes the organism retained its vitality as high as 82°C. When surface membranes were removed and plated on agar, colonies developed from them, but not from samples